



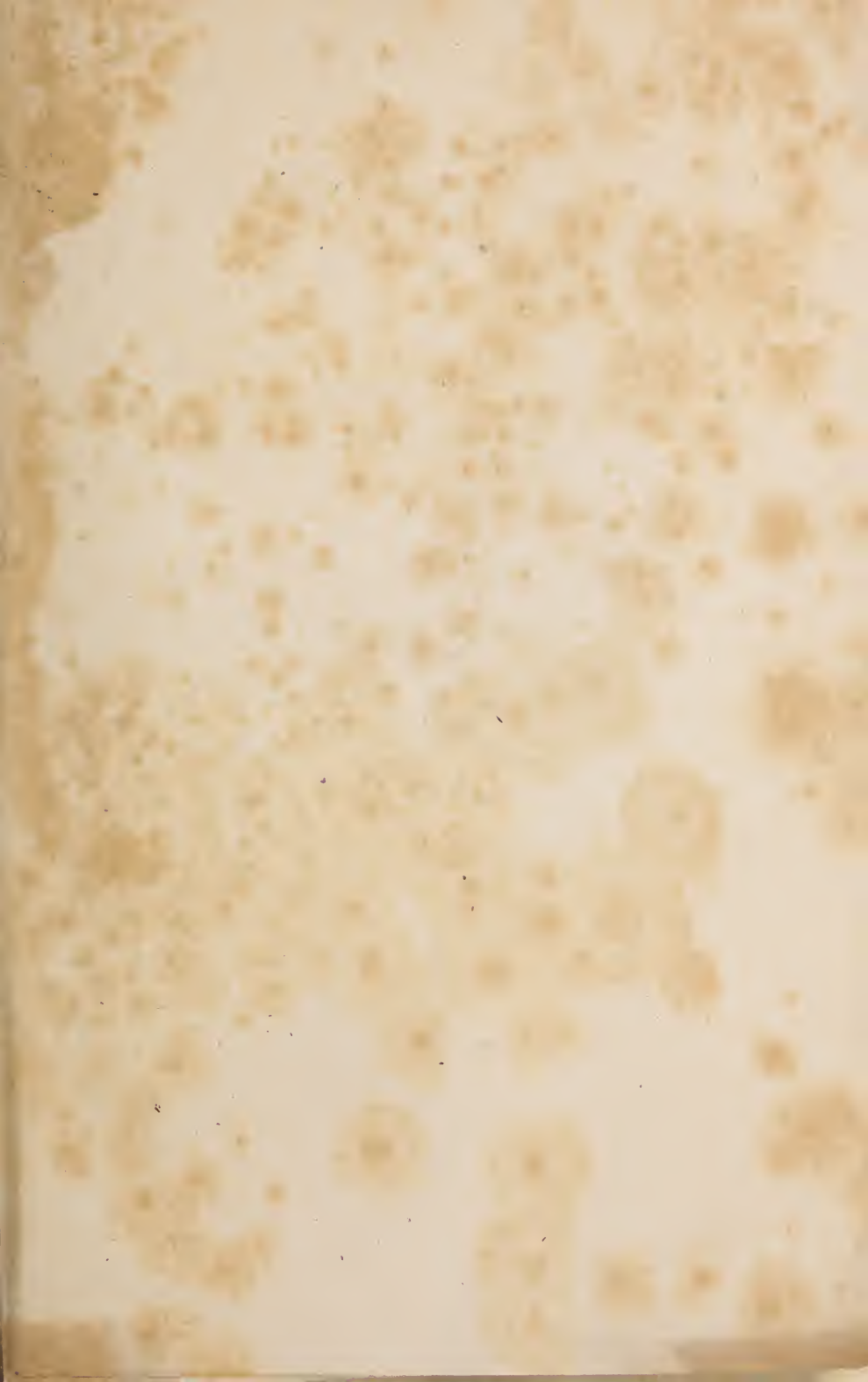
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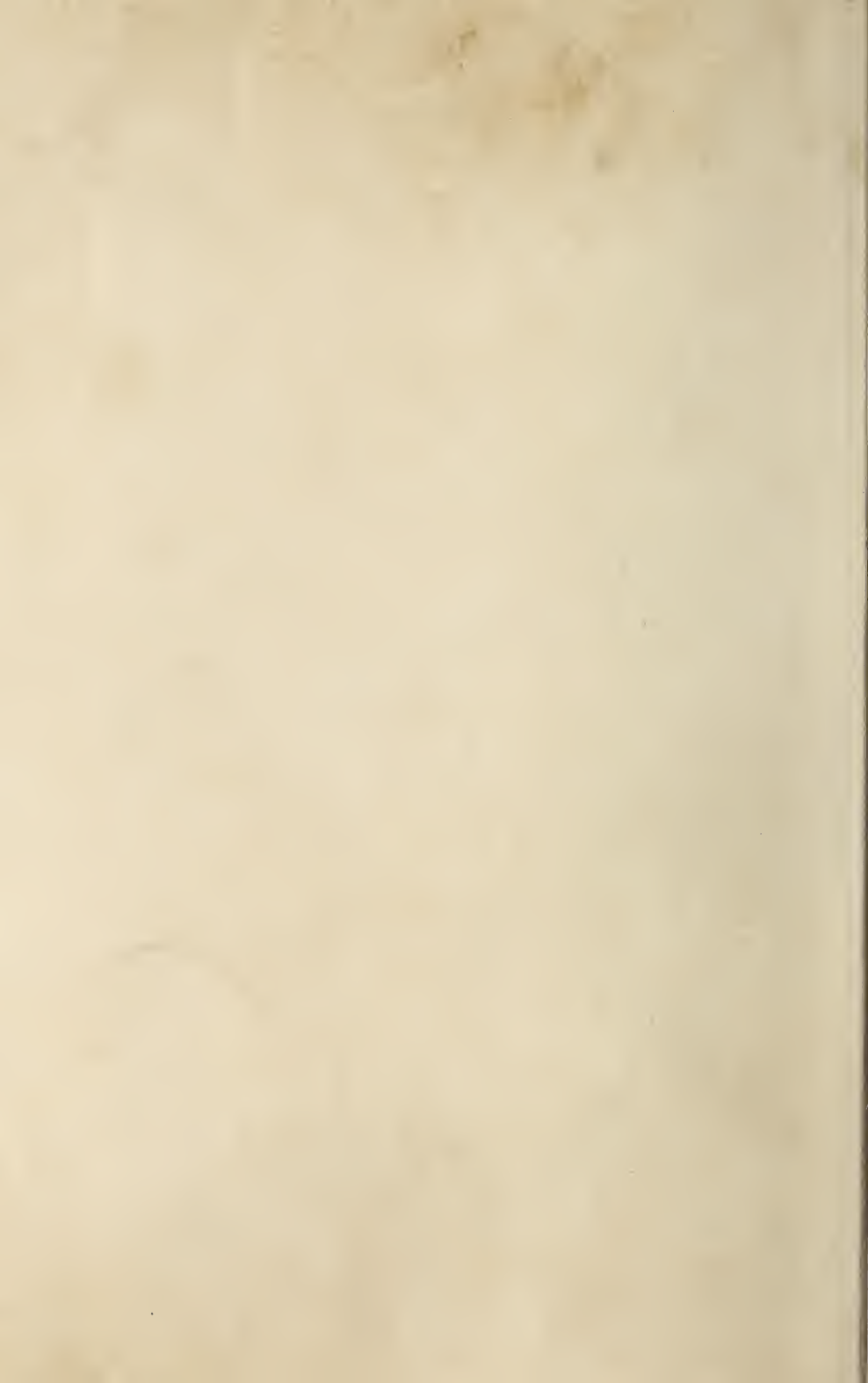
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WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1845.

[No. 9.

Despatches from Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, June 18, 1845.

SIR:—Since my last communication to you, by the barque “Madonna,” I have received information that the schooner “John Seys,” seized in the harbor of Grand Bassa, has been taken to Sierra Leone and entered in the courts for adjudication. Captain Buckle, of her Majesty’s steamer “Growler,” called in here a few days ago, and I learned from him “that she was seized on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade—the captain having found on board a quantity of lumber, boards, and a number of water casks, which had not had oil in them, and such as are used on board slave ships.” On this information, I immediately wrote to Mr. Benson to inquire respecting the quantity of lumber and casks said to be found on board his vessel, requesting him to explain and account for the use he intended to make of them. In reply, as you will perceive by the enclosed copy of this letter, Mr. Benson denies most positively that she had any lumber on board, and not more than four casks, which might not have had oil in them. This statement of Mr. B. is corroborated by the testimony of several respectable and intelligent

persons, who had an opportunity of knowing what was on board the vessel at the time of her capture.

I have no doubt every effort will be made to have her condemned, and perhaps on the suspicion of having been engaged in the slave trade, if their jurisdiction can be made to extend so far. I am decidedly of opinion, however, though they are not disposed to avow it, that the vessel was seized in consequence of the seizure of Davidson’s goods at Grand Bassa, for harbor dues, and not in consequence of any such suspicion.

But whatever character they give to her, to suit their purpose, Mr. Benson stands above suspicion for integrity and moral worth. No man in the colony stands higher, nor do I believe he could be induced to engage in any way, however remote, in the slave trade. For full particulars of the seizure, I beg to refer you to the statement of the mate of the vessel, published in the *Liberia Herald and Africa’s Luminary*.

We are waiting with much anxiety to hear from you to learn what action the Board has taken in regard to the subject of our jurisdiction. British traders are continuing their annoyances, and are determined, if possible, to draw us into difficulty.

Since the adoption of the regulation, requiring colonists to abstain from all intercourse with British traders, at any of the ports in the colony, until such traders shall have complied with the regulations of the port, we have had no difficulty on the score of harbor dues, especially at the ports of Monrovia and Grand Bassa; but at Sinou the colonists continue to be annoyed. British traders anchor in their harbor—refuse to pay anchorage—land their goods at the settlement, and supply the natives with any amount, encouraging them to acts of hostility against the colonists, should any attempt be made to restrict their intercourse. Tasko, of whom I spoke in my last, is again out, and doing all he can to prejudice the Fishmen, resident at Sinou, against the colonists. I received yesterday a communication signed by a number of the citizens of Greenville, complaining, in strong language, of the conduct of Tasko; of his violation of the regulations of the harbor; and his efforts to incite the natives, particularly the Fishmen, to acts of violence; and that the Fishmen, notwithstanding their agreement, entered into in March last, not to engage in trade with foreigners, or to land goods in the colony on which the duties had not been paid, have received a large supply from Tasko, at whose suggestion they refuse their duties, and are determined to resist any attempt to force payment. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to visit Sinou, and remove those Fishmen from the territory of the colony—further indulgence is unsafe; for so long as they remain there, they will be made the tools of the enemies of the colony to annoy and trouble us.

In conversation with Capt. Buckle, I endeavored to draw from him some expression that would give me some

idea of the real object and intentions of the British government in respect to these colonies. He, however, was very guarded in his remarks,—in fact told me he was not authorized to enter upon any discussion of the subject. He, however, gave me to understand *that his Government would not, so long as the colony remained dependent or subject to the Colonization Society, relinquish one foot of the ground assumed by Commander Jones.*

I am happy to be able to inform you that we have succeeded in settling all difficulties with the chiefs in Grand Bassa, and happily without being compelled to resort to force. Bob Grey and Young Bob surrendered themselves, and have agreed to reimburse the colonists for a part of the losses, and to have restored the property stolen from the school-house on Factory Island.

Softly John has withdrawn his demand for the slave that escaped and took refuge in the colony. Thus tranquillity is again restored, and peace and harmony prevail.

In consequence of the almost unparalleled quantity of rain that has fallen within the last few weeks, we have made but little progress in the way of erecting buildings. As soon as the weather becomes a little open we hope to commence with renewed vigor, and push forward the work as rapidly as our means will allow.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. WM. McLAIN,
Sec. Am. Col. Society,
Washington City, D. C.

BASSA COVE,

May 26, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter of the 19th inst. on the 21st. I am

thankful for the information therein afforded.

I have not as yet written to Sierra Leone. My object has been to hear from there ere I took any steps; and since the reception of your letter I have partly concluded to go up there with Mr. Machada, who expects to leave this place in about twelve or fifteen days, for the windward. I am much averse to leaving home this season of the year; but I suppose it is expedient I should go in order to correct the false statements of the captors, as well as to bring matters to a focus, so that I may see the issue of their adjudication, and know what in future to depend on.

Their statement about the plank found on board of her is altogether false, and it can be proved to be false by the gentleman who accompanied me down to Young Sess a week previous to her capture, as well as by Dr. James Stevens, who came up from Sinou in her, and was to have sailed in her for the same place the day after she was captured. There was only one plank on board to our knowledge, which the men used to roll oil casks over the hatch, in order to empty the oil in the palm oil tub. As to their water leaguers, this is all false. There was some shooks sent out by Mr. Fisk to Mr. Hening, which I bought of him, and had put up, and sent on board. I don't remember whether or not they had had train oil in them, and if any of them had not had palm oil in them, the number must have been very small, say three or four. But suppose there were fifty casks on board that had never had oil in them, and some thousand feet of plank, surely they had no business with it, unless they had found her out of her own port, destitute of a manifest or clearance from the collector, specifying these things.

It is really too bad for those peo-

ple to resort to downright lying and intrigue to defraud me out of my property, and to extricate themselves from the predicament in which their ambition has led them. They first resort to one thing and then another in order to effect her condemnation.

Should you think it best to write instead of going up, I will do so; and should I receive a letter to that effect from you, ere Machada comes and leaves, I will decline going, but prepare my papers, and forward up by him.

I conclude by subscribing myself your excellency's obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

His Excellency, J. J. ROBERTS.

—
MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
June 20, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—An opportunity being afforded of sending letters to the United States, I embrace it to let you know at least that I am still among the living.

I arrived at this place from Bexley about the last of April, after an absence of nearly four months. I left one of my students at Bexley in charge of the emigrants from Kentucky, with whom I went to that place. He will remain with them until the expiration of six months from the time of their arrival. I received a letter from him a few weeks ago, in which he stated that they were all doing well, except the man to whom I think I alluded in my last letter as having an incurable affection of the lungs, and who died on the day after I left.

During the first three months of the year an epidemic disease (the measles) prevailed very extensively throughout the colony. It attacked old and young alike; and, although some persons were very sick with it, yet, fortunately, it did not prove fatal

in any instances, except in a few young children. Since my return to the metropolis, the people in this part of the colony have had more sickness than usual; and in consequence of having to be a good deal exposed, and having to endure a good deal of fatigue in visiting the sick, my own health has not been as good as usual during the last few weeks. The "sear and yellow" countenance might afford a strong presumptive proof to a stranger, that I have resided for some time in a tropical climate; and the irregular attacks of intermittent fever are demonstrative evidences, to myself at least, that my physical system has not yet become altogether adapted to this "sunny region." But I do not feel discouraged nor homesick. My mission to Liberia has not yet been completed. I wish to remain in the colony, if possible, until my students shall be able to fill the station which I now occupy.

I have been up the river several times since my return; and although quite a number of the settlers at Millsburg, Caldwell, and New Georgia have been sick, yet at present they are in a better condition in regard to health. But some of them are rather bad off in regard to good, wholesome, substantial diet, which, in some cases, is the principal cause of their sickness; and which, in a great measure, is their own fault, for I am satisfied that, with industry, economy, and prudence, and a tolerable degree of health, it is not a hard matter to live, and to live comfortably, in Liberia.

The settlers at Grand Bassa are ahead of those in this part of the colony in agricultural improvements, especially in raising coffee. Several persons at Edina, Bassa Cove, and Bexley, have turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee trees, and many small coffee plantations may

be seen with the trees bearing luxuriantly. I have been endeavoring to urge the people in all the settlements to give more attention to the cultivation of this useful and profitable article, and they all seem to be satisfied of its importance and necessity; but many of them are lamentably deficient in patience, energy, and perseverance. In conversation with one of the colonists, a man of considerable influence, a short time ago, I was trying to represent to him the pecuniary advantages he might derive, in a few years, by the cultivation of coffee; and he answered me by saying, that he would not give himself any trouble in raising coffee, because he did not expect to live long enough to enjoy the fruits of his labor. This, I fear, is the feeling of many others, and this feeling must yield to others of a more noble character, before there will be much permanent improvement in agriculture or anything else. The people must not live for the good of themselves alone, but for the good of the whole community, and for the prosperity and happiness of the rising generation.

You will doubtless have received information, before this letter shall have arrived, relative to the unjustifiable seizure of Major Benson's schooner, by the commander of one of H. B. Majesty's cruisers on this coast. A full account of the particulars may be found in the communication of Mr. Benson, which was published in both of our papers. You may rely in the truth of the statements therein contained. Mr. Benson is one of the best and most enterprising men in the colony, and the loss of his schooner (for we have no doubt that she will be condemned as a slaver, by foul means and false representations) will be a heavy blow to him. His loss will not be much short of \$5,000. •I need not make

any comments on this piratical exhibition of sympathy and philanthropy, alias tyranny and oppression. I may state, however, that I was at Bassa at the time the schooner was taken, and that I boarded the "Lily" with a view of ascertaining the circumstances, and of giving the commander a statement of facts, relative to the schooner as the property of Mr. Benson. But I found that the officers of the cruiser were all green-hands, just out from England, and that they were determined to try to get a little prize money by taking the vessel to Sierra Leone, and have her condemned as a slaver. We have not yet heard from Sierra Leone, consequently we do not know what has been the fate of the vessel. It seems to me that there is a mystery hanging over that foul act which time will reveal.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a vessel from the United States. We have not received any news since the arrival of the James-town, early in February.

My anxiety respecting my two students induces me to call your attention again to the subject of their visiting the United States to attend lectures in some medical institution, preparatory to their taking charge of the medical department of the colony. Will you write me definitely on this subject, and let me know whether arrangements can be made by which they may be able to get admission into some medical school or college?

They are both making rapid progress in their studies; and, as I have endeavored to instruct them practically, as well as theoretically—at the bedside of the sick, as well as in the office—they are both already pretty good practitioners, and they are of

considerable assistance to me. I believe that Mr. Roberts attended to as much practice, and was as successful, as any other practitioner in the colony (myself included) during my absence from Monrovia; and Mr. Smith has exhibited uncommon skill and judgment in several very bad cases of which he had the charge, at different times, when I was prevented by sickness from seeing the patients. They have both mastered the most difficult parts of the study, and they have altogether exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I would not recommend their staying in the United States longer than a sufficient length of time to attend *one course* of medical lectures; and I hope that some kind of arrangements will be made by which they may enjoy this privilege. If they can visit the United States next year, so as to attend a course of lectures in the summer of '46, or in the winter of '46-7, I will endeavor to remain until their return to the colony.

I think it would be a good thing if two or three young men could pursue the study of law in order to practice in the colony; for we are worse off for *lawyers* than for *doctors*—indeed, two of the regular lawyers are practicing physicians. There are young men in the colony who might become very respectable lawyers if they had one or more good teachers to direct and instruct them in their studies. There is talent enough in the colony; but it requires proper training and direction.

The rain is now coming down in torrents.

Yours truly,
J. W. LUGENBEEL.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,
Secretary and Treasurer
of the Am. Col. Society.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Statement of Jeffry Horace, Mate of the Schooner John Seng.

MR. EDITOR:—In my communication to you some time last week, I endeavored to acquaint your readers with some of the facts which cause our grievances as a body of people, imposed upon merely because we are incapable of seeking and demanding redress. As my schooner was beating or drifting about opposite our harbor, when I closed my former article, and communication on board from us was forbidden at our peril, I could not have been fully apprized of the particulars of her illegal seizure, nor of the subsequent transactions on board, and consequently could not give you this information which I am certain every well-wisher of Liberia is anxious to hear. I know not a more correct and better way to do this than by giving you the statement of the mate, who was on board when she was boarded on the 15th inst., and escaped for his life on the following Friday:

"We were out of water on the morning of the 15th inst., and as the bar was too bad for the large boat to come off as had been intended, I made a special signal for the captain to have water sent off from the beach. This special signal was up when the man-of-war boat had approached sufficiently near for me to conclude, from the number of men on board, that she must be a man-of-war boat. I immediately took down the special signal and hoisted colonial colors. The boat soon sailed up and the men boarded the schooner. The papers were demanded by the commanding officer, and I immediately got them and handed them to him one at a time. He then asked me all the particulars about the vessel, and looked at the papers

and said to me, 'I thought you said the vessel belonged to Bassa Cove; how is it, it says Liberia here?' I said to him read, and likely you will see Stephen A. Benson, of Bassa Cove, mentioned in them.

"He then blundered along some how or other and said at last, 'I see it.' The vessel was overhauled by them, and the cargo turned out, among which were found satin stripes, tom coffees, blue baft, romauls, bleached and unbleached cottons, prints, brass kettles, tin pans, powder, guns, tobacco, pipes, iron bars, &c. &c.

"I told him those were such goods as were used in the oil trade—that they were intended for that purpose, and that I could show him papers then on board communicated from Mr. Edward Morris, Sinou, to the captain when at Sinou, in proof that the same kinds of goods were sold for oil the last voyage. The officer then said to me, 'I can't believe you. I believe you to be a slaver from your kettles and pans you have on board;' and then turned to his men and said, 'Men, I think I'll take her, any how, will you all bear me out?' 'Yes,' was the answer. He then commanded the sails to be loosed and the anchor weighed.

"Very soon after this a canoe was seen coming off from towards Bassa Cove. So soon as it got pretty near, I told the officer the captain of the schooner was coming off, and he would be able to give fuller explanations if necessary; and also see to the vessel's cargo, in case he persisted in carrying her to Sierra Leone. But when the canoe approached a little nearer the officer jumped upon the hencoop aft with

his double barreled gun, and motioned with his hand, saying, 'Go off; go back; or I will put a ball through your canoe.' There were two others, one on each side, who really put up their guns in the position of shooting. The canoe stopped; the Kroomen seemed affrighted, and after halting some time, put back for the shore.

"The schooner continued sailing off. I tried to prevail on the officer to let the captain come on board, or even to admit him alongside; as justice could not be done to the owners unless the captain was on board the vessel, not only to keep an eye to everything on board, but also to make the requisite statements, and give explanations before whatever court action might be taken on the case. I told him that one canoe with only two or three Americans in it could not retake the vessel.

"After Captain Horace had almost got ashore, the officer seemed to be in deep meditation, as if conscious of an error, and said to me, 'Why did not your captain come on board? there was no occasion for his return.' I said to him, have you forgot that you forbade his approach by motioning with your hand for him to return, and saying at the same time that you would blow a hole through the canoe if he approached any nearer? 'Oh,' said he, 'it was not my intention to shoot; that is the English mode of making a complimentary bow, and giving a hearty welcome. I meant no more.' I said to him that though I was ignorant, I was not mistaken in what I heard him say and saw him do, nor what it all indicated. He then said to me very sharply, with an oath, 'I don't care what you saw and heard, and further, if you do not mind, I will put a pistol ball through your head.' He then asked me if I did not have another set of papers,

which question he repeated very frequently, and teased me to say 'yes.' After he found he could not prevail, he then said, 'You have no manifest or clearance on board to show your cargo and where you were bound. This shows that you are in an illegal trade.'

"I asked him if he did not perceive in the papers that the vessel belonged to and hailed from the port of Bassa Cove, Grand Bassa? and did he not know that the schooner was lying in her own port, not a league from shore, when he boarded and took her? did he know in any British port, vessels to procure and have on board their manifest and clearance before they had finished taking in cargo, and ready for sea? If he did, he must have known more than any other man of common sense. 'Well,' said he, 'I don't recognize your colors, you are no nation; neither are you under the patronage of any nation. The authority that granted your papers is not a recognized one; and what right have the d——d Yankees to place colonies on the coast any how? Your colors I deem good for nothing.' I gave him to understand he might do as he pleased about that and stand the consequences—that the colonial flag had been used for years, and it had been respected by the vessels of all nations whether naval or merchantmen; and that other men-of-war had boarded the schooner—that the Rapid's boat had boarded her several times within the last week or so—and she had no more in her now to condemn her than then; and why did not their ambition for fame and promotion induce them to take her? Moreover, he would hardly find an English trader on the coast that did not have the same kinds of goods.

"He then seemed to manifest some uneasiness;—which I thought arose

from a consciousness of having acted too fast in taking the vessel. Meanwhile, he said to me, 'Step here forward with me: I want to have a word with you.' I wondered what he could want with me, and while reflecting, he said to me, 'Look here: if you will only say that this vessel is engaged in the slave trade, I will give you a doubloon. You need not let the other men hear you; they have nothing to do with what passes between you and me.' I got angry immediately, to see such an exhibition of meanness, and said to him, rather abruptly, if this is what you are up to I will have no more to say to you on the subject. You know you have illegally taken the vessel; you begin to fear consequences, and now you wish to bribe me to tell a lie. I will answer no more of your questions. If you intend carrying us to Sierra Leone, I will go and say what I have to say there. I know she will be cleared, for there are scores there who both know the vessel and the owner too.

"They continued beating about off the harbor the remainder of the day, but made little headway. They appeared to be somewhat intoxicated, or at least to have been drinking too much. The officer frequently jumped on deck and acted like one partly crazy, and would say, 'I told them that I would take the first prize.' They were so far out of their right element that they could not properly work the vessel. They injured her leeward sails by sheeting them aft, and bracing them, as if they were hauling on the deck tackle or something else that would require several horse-power to move it. They also split some of the blocks and carried away rigging; and the first night they had her in charge there was quite a severe blow of wind, and the sails were flying and flapping all night, for they were only

loosely clued at the leeward. They punched a hole through her bulwarks with their boats also. When Mr. Lawrence, of the brig *Ellen Jenkinson*, of Liverpool, (who well knows the schooner, and is also well acquainted with the legality of the trade in which she is engaged,) came from the leeward and anchored at Trade Town, where they had conveyed the schooner, I was told by the gunner that he (Mr. L.) told the officer that he had done wrong in taking the vessel, or interfering with her at all—that he was just as liable to be taken as we were, for he had the same kinds of kettles on board which were said to amount to such strong suspicion in our vessel, and that Mr. Lawrence sent for one and showed it, and the officer had to confess it was the same.

"The gunner further said to me that in case he had had his way about it, he would not have interfered with the vessel at first; and when the officer came on board I heard him and the gunner talking aft, and I heard him (the officer) say, 'I am sorry that I ever interfered with this vessel; I wish I had let her alone.' After this, he said to me, 'Do you know what the expenses of this vessel are estimated at per day?' I told him no, the owner only could tell. A little while after this he said to me, 'If I don't have you tried as a slaver, I will have you tried as a pirate, and you will then be hung, which will be much worse for you than if you were tried for the slave trade. Now you had better give up, and acknowledge that you are in the slave trade, and join our brig, the *Lily*, when she comes; and I will procure you the station of pilot on board of her, which will be better employment than you can find in the colony. You are well acquainted with the coast, are you not?' I did not answer so abruptly this time as

I did before, when he offered me the doubloon, but said to him, I did not know what I might do when the Lily came. My object for answering so calmly this time was, that I began to be alarmed in consequence of what I conceived a fuller development of their true character in the free and unrestrained use they made of Mr. Benson's goods on board, just as if they had bought the vessel and cargo; and I thought that if this, together with their former course of proceeding, did not amount to piracy, it would be more difficult for the most discriminating man to show the difference than for me to split a hair; and as such, I considered my life in danger.

"For they were just as much justified for interfering with the one as the other. I therefore concluded to give them as soft answers as possible, and to make my escape for my life the first chance. I saw them open the tobacco cask, and not only *use*, but *sell* it. I also saw them sell his clothes, &c. They split his camwoods to burn. They used his pans and kettles, that belonged to the cargo, and his goods were placed in a position where they were exposed to the rain.

"So eager were they to make away with the goods that he said, 'We must keep the colonial colors flying, so that the natives might know the vessel, and be induced to think that she is not taken, so that they may bring off trade to sell to us.' I told him there was no need of that, for Mr. Benson had factories for buying oil at Tobaccanell, Young Sess and Trade Town, and the natives well knew the vessel and legality of the trade in which she is engaged, and that they will hardly fear to come off, for they know she can't be legally condemned, and therefore no need of resorting to that stratagem.

"This served to confirm me the

more in the belief that my life was unsafe, and of the propriety of resorting to some stratagem for escape.

"On Friday I proposed to them to let me go fishing in a fish canoe, in company with a small fish boy, who was steward on board the vessel with me. They asked me if any good fishing ground was near. I said yes. They said, 'You can go; I know you will not and cannot run away.' So the little boy and myself got in the canoe; we were hardly in before she capsized. This confirmed them in the belief, no doubt, that we were poor canoe men; and thought that in consequence thereof it would be folly for us to attempt to escape while they had the pinnace there. The capsizing was quite amusing to them. However, we managed to get in again and pulled directly out to sea, until I perceived we were sufficiently distant to reach the shore, in a diagonal direction, before the pinnace could overtake us, and at the same time to be beyond musket shot;—we made the attempt. As soon as they discovered us heading toward shore, the pinnace put in chase after us, and fired several guns, but all in vain—we reached shore, and were at Bassa the following day."

Mr. Benson, the owner of the John Seys, adds the following remarks to the preceding narrative:

Though I cannot say positively, for I may be mistaken, yet I have been, was then, and am still more and more under the impression, that the English, or a part at least, have concerted a deep plan for the accomplishment of a certain object. A part of their plan I believe to be this: to make use of such means in their intercourse with us, either at sea or on land, as will have a tendency to show and make us feel our weakness—our want of recognition—our want of protection—till we are *necessitated* to petition them for this protection and

recognition—thus have the object accomplished of having us in their insatiable clutches, or aggravate us by their incessant impositions, till we are constrained to commit acts of violence on some of their subjects, which will be for them a justifiable plea for taking possession of the place.

A few more facts in support of this opinion, and I will leave, with a few remarks about the schooner:

On Sunday, which was the day following the day after the first brig anchored, another man-of-war, the *Water Witch*, came in and anchored there. There was no communication with the shore that day to my knowledge. From what I could see with the glass I thought some of their boats were sounding the harbor. The following morning the schooner was off for Sierra Leone; and six men-of-war boats soon after came into the river in successive order. Some went to Edina; some went to Bexley; and some came to Bassa Cove. Some of the *Lily's* officers were among these that visited Bassa Cove. I introduced the subject of the illegal seizure or capture of the vessel; and thought if I could not be allowed to go on board to give explanation relative to the schooner, I might venture to do so on shore. But I soon found that the officer who took her had made up a false tale to report to his commander, as I expected: for notwithstanding three Americans were in the canoe besides the Kroomen, all of whom testify the same thing, and we who were spying with our glasses could almost see every movement, yet that officer, whoever he was, declared to his commander that he never forbade the approach of the canoe. And moreover, the mate of the schooner, after his escape, upon his first arrival, made the same statement that the captain and these men made before

he had had any private interview with them.

The officers with whom I was in conversation, said repeatedly, in the presence of Messrs. John Hanson, James H. Stevens, S. S. Herring, A. W. Gardiner, and a number more besides myself, that the papers and colors under which my vessel sailed were useless and illegal; because the authority that granted them is not recognized. This he repeated in conversation, to my knowledge, three times; until asked by the officer of the *Water Witch*, whether the authority of the colony was not really recognized to his certain knowledge. About this time it was brought to his mind that he had told us previously that he knew nothing about these colonies or their existence before he left England; and that he was direct from England, with the exception that the commander had had an interview with Commander Jones at the windward. But as to himself he had no knowledge of the existence of these colonies, until he arrived here.

Now whence could he have procured his information relative to the colonial authority not being recognized? He did not learn it on shore, for he had just landed. He knew nothing about it when he left home, and thus he found himself brought into straits to tell where he got his information from, and was forced to retract, so far as to deny having spoken positively, but said it was his apprehension. But how we may account for this discrepancy, I cannot say positively, but I can think, and I leave others to think. Nothing need be more evident to me, than this information was received about the time of his "*interview with the commander at the windward.*" And it is not unreasonable to suppose that this information was intimately connected with instructions that were

given prior to coming down the coast. So that it seems that their whole course of procedure is *premeditated*;—was entered upon under advice; and arranged for the accomplishment of some specific object.

The officers asked many questions about the colony; its limits; the line of coast it embraces; the relation this place sustains to Monrovia; to the United States; asked whether we had the United States flag here, and whether allowed to use it. The gentleman from the *Lily* remarked several times, "What a pleasant place this is! how desirable a situation! Surely you have little sickness here. How superior this to Ascension! I would like to live here very well." I told him we were very well satisfied with our home, and would feel ourselves a happy people if they would only let us occupy and enjoy it unmolested: which excited their laughter very much, and induced them to reply by saying, "That all this would have a tendency to bring about a better understanding between Great Britain and the colony."

I mentioned that six boats came in—some of these came for water, others for vegetables and fish—one was the flag boat which preceded, I think, the one in which the two commanders came ashore. The commanders did not tarry at the lower settlements long, but proceeded to Bexley—returned in the afternoon and went on board. I am told that they were both very civil and gentlemanly. The commander of the *Water Witch*, especially, was very highly spoken of by those who visited them.

It was something quite novel with us at Bassa, who seldom see a man-of-war, to see so many boats in our river at once, and for commanding officers to manifest so much interest for our colony as to ascend seven miles to visit the upper settlements.

As to my schooner, I am told she is sent to Sierra Leone, of course it would be folly to take her to Monrovia where there is no recognized authority. Well, then, I think we had as well make wrapping paper of our colonial laws, and send no more representatives to make laws for us, if we are not to be tried by them—if England is to be lawgiver.

All the authority used in our courts too, is illegal, for our courts are instituted by this same authority that is not recognized. I hope British subjects will remember this, and not have the effrontery to seek any redress in our colony (whether the case be civil or criminal) until they recognize the authority that instituted these courts through which they seek this redress.

Now I ask the question, what chance is there for my vessel to be cleared at Sierra Leone, even were it right for her to be taken there? In the first place they forbid the captain and others from going on board, who should appear as evidences in behalf of the schooner, and who should be on board to prevent any thing from being smuggled on board in order to condemn her. Again, it is likely that some of the very things consumed or confiscated by that officer and his crew, would have proven a most powerful evidence in favor of the schooner.

And again, can we doubt for a moment that a man, who was mean enough to try and bribe my mate to tell a lie, in order to exonerate him from a difficulty in which, after he had got sober, he found his ambition had led him, would, when he found the vessel in his own hands, and no one to inform on him, do any and every thing to effect her condemnation?—this is too evident to admit of a doubt.

Again, I am told that such has become the desire to condemn the

vessel thus taken to Sierra Leone, as that the most dishonest intrigues are resorted to at times to effect this, and that by some of whom such a thing should not be expected. Mr. Anthony W. Gardiner, who left this place last January on a visit to Sierra Leone, and returned a few weeks ago, informs us for a fact, that on the week he arrived there, they put a fellow in prison for conveying slave irons on board a vessel they had been trying to condemn for sometime but could not find sufficient evidence. 'This poor fellow had to bear the blame, but it is certain that he would not have derived so much benefit from her condemnation, (yet he bore the blame.) Now, taking these things under consideration, would it not be miraculous for her to escape condemnation, (should they consider themselves justifiable in trying her,) and is it not too much for freemen to be thus imposed upon—to labor so hard for the accumulation of prop-

erty and have it thus confiscated? I had nearly all the trade goods I possessed on board, besides some freight to Sinou for some Americans; but this is not all, I have thousands of gallons of oil at the leeward which will be sold to the first English vessel that calls there, after they hear of the schooner's capture, and as soon as the oil season is over I can never get it in afterward. But it is folly for any man to imagine that I will suffer my property to be thus squandered without seeking and having redress, should my life be spared long enough. We wish those who are so fond of falsely styling Liberians a banditti of robbers, and take delight in their misrepresenting our characters in England, to speak now, and do too, or else forever hereafter hold your peace.

Yours truly,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

BASSA COVE,

Grand Bassa county.

Remarks on the preceding Despatches from Liberia.

By the arrival of the "California," at Boston, we have received advices from LIBERIA up to the 20th June, extracts from which will be found in the preceding pages. The absorbing topic seems to have been the seizure of the "John Seys," and the various considerations growing out of it. The citizens of Liberia were very much excited by what they considered a wanton outrage upon the property of one of their citizens, and also upon their existence as a people.

It now appears, as we predicted it

would, that the British authorities pretend that the "John Seys" was seized on suspicion of her being a *slaver*. It is not necessary for us to remark on the extreme unlikeliness of this story. It is a sheer contrivance to shield themselves from the censure which they know they deserve. There is not the shadow of proof that they had any such suspicion. Look at the character of the men on board of the "Lily" as given by Dr. Lugenbeel. He went on board after they had taken the John Seys, for the purpose of making a

representation to the officers about the ownership and character of the vessel. But he found it utterly useless, owing to the character and condition of the men on board. It is perfectly absurd to talk of such men having *suspicious*. They were incapable of rising to that dignity! It is, therefore, utterly useless for them to attempt to gull the public by pretending that they *suspected* the "John Seys" was a *slaver*. They might as well have suspected that the Rev. gentleman after whom she was named was her commander, and carrying on that horrid traffic! No! this will not answer. Still less can the authorities at Sierra Leone justify themselves in the course they have pursued. Nothing could be more easy than to ascertain the true character of the John Seys. She was known all along the coast—known doubtless to the very men who composed the court at Sierra Leone, as a commercial trader, being engaged in lawful business, and having no connection with the slave trade, or even with the slave trading establishments.

And yet we learn, indirectly, that they *condemned* her as a *slaver*! Whether this is *certainly known*, we cannot ascertain at present; but our opinion is that they would condemn her, as the only means in their power of extricating themselves from a most odious and shameful predicament.

The following paragraph has gone the rounds of the papers, on what authority we know not:

"Explicit instructions are said to have been issued by Com. Jones, amounting to an assurance that the vessels of the colonists shall be free from further wanton molestation."

We earnestly hope this is true. But as Governor Roberts makes no mention of it, we fear it is without sufficient foundation.

It is also stated that regrets have been expressed in high places, at Sierra Leone, that the vessel was seized at all. We think this a more probable story than the other. But if they really did *regret* it as a wrong done to an unoffending individual, and to the commonwealth of Liberia, why did they not stop *there*, and not, to justify the perpetrators of the wrong, go on to add "insult to injury," and do all in their power to fix on Mr. Benson the most infamous character in the universe? It will be remembered that the "Lily" is the same man-of-war that committed the outrage on the United States barque "Madonna" a few months since. The authorities at Sierra Leone knew this. Do they intend to let the officers of this same "Lily" (we could mention the name of a *flower* that would suit her character better) go on committing misdemeanors unrebuked, and "of justice unwhipped?"

We shall not dwell longer on this case at the present time. We trust our readers will carefully peruse the preceding statements. We shall wait with some anxiety to know what the government of Great Britain will do in the premises: and

from the character of their treatment of this "palaver," we shall be able to understand pretty well the policy which they propose to adopt with reference to the future existence and prospects of Liberia.

The following remarks are by the editor of the Liberia Herald :

"The captors of Benson's schooner have sent her to Sierra Leone. They say she is a *bona fide* prize on two grounds : first, she had no papers on board ; and, secondly, because the flag was not to be found in the book of national flags which they have for their guide. Both reasons are rotten, equally so, and the whole affair is a mean insult to the people of these colonies. Who ever heard of a vessel's papers being on board while she is in harbor unloading or receiving her cargo? And as to the flag, the

vessel, where she was, wanted none, being in the waters of the colony, under its cognizance and amenable to its laws. The right to punish such an insult exists in every people, and we feel confident that the insult would not have been offered if the captors had not been assured of our feebleness. It will be a capital subject for the prize courts to exercise their wit upon. What is the charge against her? Why, she had neither papers nor flag. How is that known? We searched her. By what authority? Was she not in the harbor of the Liberian colony, under its jurisdiction, and as such exempt from the jurisdiction of any other power? The very act of search was unlawful. But after all the boasted philanthropy of the day, *might makes right.*"

[For the African Repository.]

Virginia in Africa.

VIRGINIA! what son of thine but loves thee? Where e'er he is, he remembers thy people, and cares for thy character. Thou hast a name in the Union great and worthy. Thou hast stood forth in the time of peril for human rights, and expended thy money and blood to secure the blessings of freedom. Not only for thy sons and daughters hast thou cared, but thou hast been foremost in acting that the *freed* African within thy jurisdiction might enjoy his freedom. In 1800 thy voice was uttered, asking of the President of the United States whether that class of persons might not have a part of the south-

western territory appropriated for their settlement, where they might enjoy their freedom. When it was thought not expedient to grant this request, in 1804, through the same channel, the President was inquired of whether the treaty making power could not be used with Spain to obtain from her a portion of her territory, on the south of the United States, for the same purpose. When that measure did not carry, in 1816, you requested of the President to instruct the minister at London to obtain permission of the British government to have the free blacks taken to Sierra Leone. When denied of

this prospect of bettering their condition, thy citizens have nobly aided in forming and sustaining the American Colonization Society, to take them away to the western coast of Africa. There Liberia has risen, and is rising in beauty and strength as a Republic, moulded after thine own institutions, and those of thy sister States. Thou hast done well in every part of thy "dominion" in this cause. The increase, and the present number of thy free blacks, with the increased disposition of thy citizens to set their slaves free, still urge thee on to this course of humanity and benevolence. It is a charity that benefits Africa—the free blacks—the slave—and the master. And thou art able, and it is thy character to show thine ability in doing more nobly and effectually in this kind of good deeds. Thy daughter, Kentucky, is about finishing the raising of \$5,000 to purchase forty miles on the coast, with the same distance interior, within the territorial limits of Liberia, for her 8,000 free blacks. Cannot the mother rise in her greater strength, and send an agent through her bounds to collect \$5,000, to enable the American Colonization Society to purchase Nefou,

or some other tract within the limits of Liberia, now owned by the natives? Or pay over \$5,000, and have some tract already purchased, appropriated to Virginia, and be called Virginia? As many of thy citizens are every year setting free their slaves to go to Liberia, and as many of the free blacks should go there, all right appeals, which are great, and numerous, and powerful, can then be brought to this definite point:—Go, and dwell in *Virginia in Africa*. The American Colonization Society can use the money to purchase other territory, yet to be bought of the natives, should you take some already purchased. Let this plan be executed, and Virginia will have a Virginia in Africa in that day when Africa will exhibit a free and independent republic with States, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and the like names dear to American citizens. Virginia can accomplish this scheme. Brother Virginian, as you read this, have you not concluded it can be done? Yes, and you are ready to give. Let an agent make a personal appeal, and my opinion of the "Old Dominion" will be found to be correct.

A VIRGINIAN.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its Fourth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at the Society's Office, on Wednesday, May 28, at 12 o'clock at noon; ALBERT FEARING, Esq., in the chair. Letters were read from the Rev. Dr. BURGESS and Capt. BENJ. WHIPPLE, declining re-election. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:

HON. DANIEL WALDO.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.,
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.,
HON. SIMON GREENLEAF,
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS,
REV. WILLIAM HAGUE,
REV. CHARLES BROOKS,
REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT:

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

TREASURER:

ELIPHALET KIMBALL, Esq.

AUDITOR:

JAMES BUTLER, Esq.

MANAGERS:

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.,
 REV. G. W. BLAGDEN,
 DR. J. V. C. SMITH,
 HENRY EDWARDS, Esq.,
 ALBERT FEARING, Esq.,

T. R. MARVIN, Esq.,
 JAMES HAYWARD, Esq.,
 JAMES C. DUNN, Esq.,
 DR. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.

The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to the Board of Managers.
 Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON.—Met according to adjournment; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, Vice President, in the chair.

The Annual Report was read, and, on motion of the Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D., seconded by Mr. OLIVER PARSONS, was accepted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the managers.

After remarks by the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, on motion of the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, of Philadelphia, seconded by the Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D., of New York, it was

Resolved, That the success of our cause, for the past and in preceding years, as developed in the Report just read, demands sincere gratitude to God, and should encourage its friends to renewed and increased efforts.

Resolved, That the objects of the American Colonization Society have never been changed; and that the strongest arguments may be urged in its favor, from its beneficial influences, political, commercial, philanthropic and religious.

On motion of the Rev. R. A. MILLER, it was

Resolved, That pastors, throughout the State, friendly to African Colonization, be requested, if in their judgment it is expedient, to take up collections in behalf of this Society, on or near the anniversary of our national independence.

The Society then adjourned.

Fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society was organized May 26, 1841. At the close of the first year of its existence, the managers had nothing to report, except their fruitless endeavors to fill the office of corresponding secretary and general agent. Individual friends of the cause had forwarded something through other channels to the Parent Society; but the amount is not known.

At the annual meeting in 1842, a

secretary and general agent was elected. Early in August, an office was opened for the transaction of business. At the anniversary in 1843, we were able to report that we had raised funds to the amount of \$735 96; and that other funds had been contributed in this State and received by the Parent Society without passing through our treasury, to the amount of \$1,088 17; making a total of \$1,824 13. The Parent Society also received \$203 50 for

the African Repository; making a total income, to the cause of colonization, of \$2,027 63. For want of funds, the annual report was only published in the African Repository.

At the annual meeting in May, 1844, we reported that the Parent Society had received from us, and other sources in Massachusetts, \$1,830 07; collected here, but not remitted, \$440 20; receipts of the Parent Society for the Repository, \$393 25; total amount from Massachusetts, \$2,663 52.

During the year now ending, the receipts of this Society have been \$5,143; donations made directly to the Parent Society, from this State, \$425 35; total of donations and subscriptions, \$5,568 35; receipts for the African Repository, \$456; total of receipts from Massachusetts, \$6,024 35. And future donations have been secured, one quarter part of them in pledges of definite sums, to the amount of nearly \$1,000.

This increased prosperity is the result of several causes, some of which it may be well to mention.

1. The first is a more efficient system of agencies.

Just before the commencement of the year, the Rev. Dr. Tenney, was permitted, by his own health and that of his family, to resume his labors in various parts of the State; and they have been continued, with very little interruption, to the present time. He has collected funds in more than seventy towns or parishes, many of which have been repeatedly visited. In consequence of his labors, nearly thirty pastors and others have been made life members of this or the Parent Society; and funds, not yet paid in, have been pledged, to the amount of more than \$500.

Capt. George Barker, after laboring as an agent a few days, soon after the last annual meeting, was ne-

cessarily absent till December 5, when he commenced his agency in Boston and vicinity. His labors were continued to March 4, during which time he collected \$702 07. Had he been allowed to complete his collections, there is reason to believe that the amount would have been nearly or quite doubled. But his services seemed to be still more necessary in New York. He accordingly engaged in the service of that society, where he has since labored with very gratifying success.

2. The definite and encouraging accounts from Liberia, given in the annual report of last year, and in other publications, have contributed to our success. Of that report, 1,500 copies were printed: nearly all of which have been judiciously distributed in this State. The more important portions of it were also published in the African Repository for September, and some of its statistics have appeared in many of the newspapers. The Repository, circulating in increased numbers for the last two years, has added its influence. The authentic information thus diffused, of palpable good accomplished, and of extensive fields for useful labors, open and inviting, has begun to produce something of its appropriate effect.

3. We have also derived advantage from the termination of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Boards of Missions.

In Liberia Proper, and among the allied tribes, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Missions are laboring without obstruction, and with encouraging success. No controversy is known to exist between the missionaries and the Liberian authorities, or between the Boards that employ them and the Colonization Society. For the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, we are in no degree responsible, as it is a distinct republic,

having no political connection with us, and under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society, which is not auxiliary to the American. Still, it may be well to state that the last difficulty between that government and any Board of Missions is fully settled. The Report of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, for the year 1844, says:—"The relations between the colonists and the missionaries at Cape Palmas, during the year past, appear to have been of a friendly character; and as the desire of the latter to promote, so far as in them lies, the moral and religious interests of the colonists, becomes more and more apparent, it is believed that no obstacles to the beneficial influence of the mission will be interposed."

Of the complaints of individual missionaries, in their private correspondence, against the conduct of emigrants in whose neighborhood they reside, we have heard but little during the year; but doubtless such complaints are made, and will continue to be made. The pastors of the best churches in New England have frequent reason to complain that their comfort is disturbed and their usefulness impeded, by the inconsistencies of Christians, and the bad influence of worldly men. In a community of lately emancipated and very imperfectly educated slaves, and others whose opportunities for improvement have been not much superior to theirs, such grounds for complaint must be still more numerous. The white missionary, worn down with labor, debilitated by the climate, with nerves made irritable by the coast fever, disconsolate, perhaps, from the inroads of death upon his family, harassed with anxiety, often disappointed in his fondest hopes—for all these trials attend even a successful mission in such a country—the white missionary, thus afflicted, must

be expected to seek relief by imparting the story of his trials to sympathizing friends at home. It would be cruel to deny him that solace. Such natural complainings will doubtless still continue to be written and uttered, and will produce some effect, both on feeble and on hostile minds; but candid and sensible people will know how to appreciate them, and they will do little injury. Meanwhile, we have profited, and shall continue to profit, by the cessation of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Missionary Boards.

4. The bearings of colonization on the evangelization of Africa have come to be better understood. Among the means of information on this subject, we may mention "A Historical Examination of the state of society in Western Africa, as formed by Paganism and Muhammedanism, slavery, the slave trade, and piracy; and of the remedial influence of Colonization and Missions." This "Examination" was published by the Board of Managers last autumn, in a pamphlet of 40 pages. It gives the principal facts in the moral history of that part of the world, from the earliest notice of Guinea by the Arabian geographers, in the tenth century, to the present time; including the numerous efforts that have been made to plant missions in that dark region, by the Roman Catholics, from the year 1482 to 1723, and by Protestants of various communions, from 1736 to 1844, with their results; showing, by the experience of four centuries, the importance of Christian colonies of colored men, in order to the conversion and civilization of Africa.

Of this work the managers have published four editions, amounting to 3,500 copies, nearly all of which have been carefully distributed in this and other States; and it has

been copied almost entire into several periodicals, so that its whole circulation has probably amounted to 10,000 copies.

5. We have derived important advantage from the extrication of the Society from the false position which it had been made to occupy in many minds, in respect to slavery.

The Colonization Society is not, in its nature, its design, or its legitimate operation, the antagonist or the rival of any other form of effort for the benefit of any portion of the human race. There is no good reason why it should be brought into collision with any other Society. Its state of controversy with societies instituted to promote the abolition of slavery, has been an artificial evil, unjustifiably produced, and injuriously prolonged. In stating the origin of this warfare, we shall only give information, of which many intelligent men have avowed their want.

It commenced by an attack on the Society and its founders and friends, by William L. Garrison, soon after the establishment of his *Liberator*, and by the publication, about the same time, of his "Thoughts on Colonization." His avowed purpose was, not to reform the Colonization Society, but to destroy it; and at a later day he boasted that he had destroyed it. In the "Thoughts on Colonization," the worst of principles and motives were ascribed to the Society, its founders, and its officers. How far he deceived himself into the belief of his own representations, we have no inclination to inquire. We only state the fact, that his pretended quotations from the documents of the Society are in the highest degree garbled, unfair and deceptive, and worthy of no confidence whatever. By applying to one subject what the Society had said of another; by giving a part of a sentence as if it were the whole, and other similar arts, he constructed apparent docu-

mentary proofs of the truth of his accusations. Up to that time he had been rather favorably known to the religious community in the northern States. Very few suspected that he would quote unfairly; and still fewer had the means of comparing his professed quotations with the documents from which he professed to take them. The favor, too, with which many regarded his new enterprise, led them to adopt his views of colonization the more readily. The Society felt constrained to take the field in self-defence, and thus the parties were brought into controversy with each other. Meanwhile, the country became agitated on the subject of slavery. Numbers, on awaking from their long sleep, seeing two combatants in the field, and learning that one of them was "Anti-Slavery," readily inferred that the other must be "Pro-Slavery." The excitement increased. Politicians—demagogues, rather—attempted to take advantage of it. Public meetings, and even mobs of men, who never cared for colonization before or since, and who then knew nothing of it, except that certain men opposed it, passed resolutions in its favor, and thus confirmed good men in their prejudices against it.

Early in the progress of this controversy, a public debate was held in Park street meeting-house. In the opinion of the members of that church, that debate was conducted in a style and spirit utterly unfit to be used in any house of worship. They therefore resolved to exclude, in future, all discussions on Abolition or Colonization from their house. For similar reasons, the same course was pursued by the greater part of the churches; while many of the remainder had embraced the views of Mr. Garrison. Thus the Society was excluded from nearly every pulpit in Massachusetts.

From this complication of diffi-

culties we are at length extricated. From the commencement of our active operations, we have resolutely acted on the principle, that opposing the efforts of others for the benefit of the colored people is no part of our work. Even if we deem some of those efforts injudicious in their plan, and injurious in their operation, it is not our business as a Society to oppose them. While we ask the privilege of doing good in what appears to us the best way, we readily concede the same privilege to others, leaving them to bear the responsibility for their own doings. When attacks have been made on colonization, we have endeavored to repel them promptly and effectually. But in such cases we have carefully confined ourselves to the defensive; and when assailants have laid themselves open to retaliatory attacks on their own systems, we have abstained from availing ourselves of their indiscretion. By steadily adhering to this policy for a course of years, we have at length made our true position to be understood. It is now generally seen and admitted, that none who desire the abolition of slavery, have any good reason for opposing us. The war is at an end; and during the year we have received aid from not a few who were formerly reckoned among our opponents. Our agent, Dr. Tenney, has found access to more pulpits than he has been able to occupy. In his judgment, another suitable agent might have found full employment, in congregations where he would have been welcome. And we invite particular and grateful attention to the fact, that in no instance has the peace of any church or society been disturbed by our operations; and we have reason to believe that in many instances they have exerted a decided influence, though silently and indirectly, of a contrary character.

6. In this connection it would be unjust as well as ungrateful not to mention the liberality of a few distinguished friends. We have received from the Hon. Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, \$1,000; from his two sisters, \$500 each; and from "a gentleman in Hampshire County," \$500; making \$2,500 from four donors. These sums were all given for the purchase of territory in Africa, and have been remitted to the Parent Society for that purpose.

Our expenditure for agencies the past year, including the secretary's salary, has been about \$1,300. For the year to come, and perhaps still longer, a judicious economy will require it to be increased rather than diminished. If our whole field could have been as thoroughly cultivated the past year as some parts of it have been, it is a moderate estimate to say that our receipts would have been twice as great. And it seems a duty to keep up a vigorous system of agencies, till the claims of colonization have been brought distinctly and intelligibly before the minds of the whole *giving* population of this commonwealth. When this has been done so effectually that those who think well of our enterprise will remember and aid us without solicitation, we may dispense with agencies.

Meanwhile, we hope our decided and well-informed friends, in different parts of the State, will do what they can to relieve us of this expense. We hope that many pastors will bring the subject before their congregations, and take up collections. There is an appropriateness in doing it about the time of the anniversary of our national independence. The thoughts which then occupy all minds more or less, are favorable to acts of generosity towards a rising republic. Gratitude for our own freedom prompts us to remember the

slave whom our bounty may emancipate. And there is something animating in the thought that we may give, while thousands of kindred spirit are giving for the same object. That season, too, is probably as free as any that can be selected, from other applications. In some cases, however, it may be advisable to transfer the collection to some other day.

Individual friends, of either sex, may easily render us important aid, by diffusing information and collecting funds in their own immediate neighborhoods. A gentleman or lady who collects and forwards to us twenty-five or fifty dollars, not only saves us a sum equal to the salary of an agent while raising that amount, but also leaves the agent at liberty to raise an equal or perhaps a greater amount elsewhere; so that, while we are obliged to employ agents at all, the pecuniary advantage of raising funds by the voluntary efforts of individuals, rather than by the visit of an agent, is equal to the whole amount thus raised.

Of the mode of proceeding best adapted to each place, our friends residing there are the best judges. In some places, it may be advisable to form auxiliaries. In others, a few friends may meet and agree to act in concert, without a formal organization. In others still, a single individual, self-moved, will prove the most efficient agency.

With the aid afforded in these and similar modes, we may hope that our receipts will not fall off for the year to come, even if we should receive no large donations, such as have swelled the amount for the year now closing. We hope, however, that the liberal will not cease to devise liberal things, and that many, whom the Great Dispenser of wealth has made responsible for its judicious employment in promoting human

welfare, will appreciate the opportunities for doing good, which our enterprise presents. Of the intentions of some, we have already been informed. * * *

Sometime last summer, a gentleman of New York offered to be one of fifteen who would give \$1,000, each, to complete the purchase of the whole sea-board of Liberia—an object which is indispensable to the entire and permanent exclusion of the slave trade, the uniform administration of the revenue laws, and the highest good, both of the emigrant and the native population, and which cannot be delayed, without danger that some portions of the coast will pass into foreign and unfriendly hands. It was thought that \$15,000, in addition to the means that might be derived from other sources, would be sufficient to meet the expense of the purchase. The subscriptions to this fund now amount at least to \$10,000, of which \$2,500, subscribed in this State, and some other portions, have been paid; but a large part remains contingent on the filling up of the subscription. We confidently expect that the whole amount will be raised; but in order to do it, very possibly some of our wealthy and liberal friends in this State may be obliged to subscribe for some of the last thousands, and thus bind the bargain with former subscribers.

The receipts of the Parent Society for the year 1844, exceeded those of the previous year by the sum of \$1,096 17; and the present year promises a much larger increase. The New York State Society, under the able and energetic administration of its present secretary, is fast recovering from its depression. Its income for the year just ended, was \$5,751 93, being \$2,707 27 greater than the previous year. The Pennsylvania Society is believed to be equally prosperous. The Societies

in Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Mississippi, are acting with increased vigor; those of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Missouri, which had become inactive, have been re-organized.* A State Society has been formed in Illinois, and agents have been appointed for Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, and Vermont, and have entered upon their labors.

The condition of Liberia remains nearly the same as last year, though some important changes have been in prospect.

The old difficulties with the British government, growing out of the seizure of certain goods, valued at about \$300, which had been landed by a British subject in violation of the revenue laws, have been revived, in a form somewhat threatening; but as that government shows, on the whole, a friendly disposition, and appears not inclined to push matters rashly to a crisis, and as its late action is evidently founded on a misapprehension of some important facts, we hope for an amicable and honorable adjustment.

The chiefs of Little Bassa have agreed to sell the remaining part of their territory, which gives us an uninterrupted line of coast from the St. Paul's river to the St. John's, inclusive. The chiefs of New Sesters, where is the only slave factory remaining on the 300 miles of coast which we hope to possess, have found that the slave trade is depopulating their country, and rendering them unable to defend themselves against the surrounding tribes. They, therefore, about the beginning of December, expressed the wish that the Liberian government would purchase their country. A commissioner was sent to treat with them, but

the slave traders managed so as to defeat the negotiation. Gov. Roberts, however, still expected soon to effect the purchase.

Attempts have been made, by the New Sesters slave traders, to re-establish the trade among the allied tribes which have abolished it by treaty. By the agency of a few Kroomen in their service, they opened factories among the Dey people at Digby, near Little Cape Mount—a place where the factories had been broken up and the traffic suppressed by Mr. Ashmun, in 1825. The marshal of Liberia was sent, with a suitable force, to apprehend them, and break up their establishment. The traders, hearing of his approach, escaped, with nearly all their effects. But instead of quitting the country, one of them opened another factory in the same neighborhood. Learning this fact, Governor Roberts sent an embassy to the kings and chiefs of the Deys, requiring them to deliver up the offender according to treaty. The kings acknowledged their obligation, and apologized for what had been done; but before there was time to deliver up the trader, he made his escape, leaving four boys, whom he had bought, in his factory. These boys were readily given up, and have been placed in Liberian families. The kings renewed their engagement, never to allow the slave trade to be revived in their territory, either directly or indirectly, by their own people or by foreigners.

These events are important, as they prove that the exclusion of the slave trade from that coast is the effect of the present and constantly exerted influence of the people and government of Liberia, and not of any change which has come over the

* Since this Report was presented, the New Hampshire Colonization Society has also been re-organized with encouraging prospects.

natives, independently of colonization. The Deys are the next neighbors of the Liberians. Cape Mesurado originally belonged to their territory. The first treaties for the suppression of the slave trade were made with them. And yet, if they were left to themselves, slave traders might persuade them to permit the establishment of factories all along their coast. They know the evil of the traffic, but they have not moral principle enough to resist the temptations of immediate gain which slave traders present to them. And so it is, we have every reason to believe, on all that coast. If the influence of the emigrants from America could be removed, the trade would every where revive; the numerous factories which formerly infested every creek and bay and roadstead, would be re-opened, and universal war among the petty tribes for the capture of slaves would embroil all hands in blood.

Through the influence of Liberia, the allied tribes have enjoyed uninterrupted peace; and the wars which have raged for five years among the tribes on the north, and furnished the slave traders at Gallinas with so many cargoes of victims, have been brought to a close. During these wars, commerce with the interior in that direction has been nearly annihilated. It may now be expected to resume its former activity. The termination of these wars will probably be followed, also, by treaties of alliance with the tribes on the north and northeast, and the establishment of missions among them. Indeed, we know that a mission at Grand Cape Mount had been projected and attempted; but it was found necessary to defer its commencement till the end of the war.

Some progress has been made in carrying into effect the law for the establishment of primary schools.

In addition to those before existing, schools have been opened in Marshall, Edina, and Bassa Cove, and are reported by their respective committees as well attended and prosperous. There is reason to hope that this law will soon be carried into effect in all parts of the commonwealth, and thus the people will be relieved from their dependence on missionary societies and the voluntary efforts of individuals.

The receipts into the treasury of the commonwealth of Liberia, for the year 1844, were \$8,175; of which \$6,383 were derived from duties on imports, \$519 from anchorage and light duties, and \$919 from merchants' licenses. The disbursements amounted to \$6,947, of which \$2,940 was for the erection of public buildings. The balance in the treasury was \$1,228, which was sufficient to pay all outstanding claims against the government, amounting to \$1,027, and leave a surplus of \$201.

Hitherto, the Colonization Society has paid the salaries of the governor and secretary, who have devoted much of their time to the management of its pecuniary concerns. But as the ordinary revenue of the commonwealth is now sufficient to meet all its current expenses, it is probable that some new arrangement will be made, by which the whole pecuniary burden of the government will be thrown upon its own treasury.

The route for a canal, to connect the waters of the Mesurado river with the ocean, at a point south of Cape Mesurado, has been surveyed, but the state of the treasury has not been such as to warrant the commencement of the work.

The amount of imports for two years, previous to the census of 1843, was \$157,829. For 1844, in order to yield a revenue of \$6,383 at 5 per cent., it must have been

\$127,660—almost equal to the two years before the census.

Such are the principal facts in the history of the year. In view of them we may well be encouraged. New reverses may await us, but there is no apparent reason to expect them. The judgment to which the public is evidently coming, after hearing and considering objections for a quarter of a century, will not probably be reversed. In Africa, the most formidable difficulties have been overcome. Both there and here, the lessons of experience will enable us to avoid some errors, which were natural, and almost inevitable, in the earlier stages of our career. We have reason, then, to hope for continued success. We may commence the labors of another year with the hope that, before its close, many emancipated slaves shall thank us for their freedom, and many Africans, redeemed from barbarism and bloody superstition, shall rejoice in the fruit of our works.

NOTE.—Funds are wanted.—1st. To complete the subscription of fifteen thousand dollars for the purchase of territory. A few more subscriptions of \$1,000 each are needed, in order to bind those who have already subscribed. The first offer towards this fund was, to “be one of fifteen, who should give one thousand dollars each,” for this purpose. Donations of smaller sums, to the amount of \$5,000 or more, are needed to complete the purchase; but cannot be counted towards the fifteen subscriptions of \$1,000 each.

2d. To colonize emancipated slaves. This is now our most pressing and immediate want. Two expeditions, of about 200 each, ought to be sent out this fall; requiring an outlay, in various ways, of more than \$20,000. The money is yet to be raised. Many of the slaves must go this fall, or revert into perpetual slavery. Their welfare will be most effectually promoted, by giving for the general purposes of the Society; as, in order to secure their freedom and their prosperity in Africa, the Society will be subjected to various incidental expenses, besides their passage and acclimation. Funds for such purposes are always needed.

Donations may be remitted to the treasurer, E. Kimball, Esq., No. 83 Milk street; or to the secretary and general agent, No. 26 Joy’s Building, Boston.

British Law on Slave Trading.

In an article on the *Slave Trade*, in our June number, we gave an account of the trial of Don Pedro de Zulueta, in London, for fitting out the *Augusta*, to be engaged in the *slave trade*, and of his acquittal. The *Augusta* was bought, ostensibly, by Thomas Jennings, who had been, for eight or ten years, at least, in the employment of Don Pedro Martinez, of Cadiz, who is one of the most extensive and notorious slave traders in the world. The money for purchasing and fitting out the vessel was advanced to Jennings by Zulue-

ta & Co., on account of Martinez. The *Augusta* cleared at Liverpool, for Gallinas; and before sailing, Jennings received orders, from a person in the employment of Martinez, to send “*the letters*” on shore the first thing on arriving at the port. On leaving the Irish channel, a storm came on; the ship leaked, the crew thought it dangerous to proceed, and insisted on putting back into Cork, only 100 miles distant, with a fair wind, but, at the risk of a mutiny, Jennings pressed on, against adverse winds, for nineteen days; deviated

from his course, thereby forfeiting his insurance, and arrived at Cadiz on the 6th December. Here he took on board "the letters," concerning which he had received orders before leaving England. These letters were from Martinez to three notorious slave traders at Gallinas, who acted as his agents, and to whom the *Augusta* was consigned. They contained minute directions concerning slave trading operations, and especially concerning the means to be used to get 300 slaves, then on board, to Cuba. One of them authorized the agent of Martinez at Gallinas to employ the *Augusta* in the service of the slave factory there, either in carrying goods to Havana, or in returning to England for another cargo of such articles as the factory might need, and added:—"You may also employ the aforesaid vessel in any matter of extreme urgency; and in the service of that factory; for I feel assured that the master will object to nothing." On arriving at Gallinas, the *Augusta* was seized by a British cruiser, "the letters" were found, she was taken to Sierra Leone, and condemned as a slaver. Indeed the case was so clear, that Jennings did not attempt to defend her. Jennings escaped at the time; but a reward was privately offered for his discovery, and he was finally arrested.

"The letters" were opened as evidence against Zulueta, at his trial; but as it was not proved that they were written or put on board with his knowledge, they were objected to,

and ruled out; and from a failure to prove his knowledge of the facts disclosed in those letters, Zulueta was acquitted.

In view of these facts, the reader will be somewhat surprised on reading the following article, from the "European Times" of July 4th:—

"TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF DEALING IN SLAVES.—On the 20th June, at the Central Criminal Court, Thomas Jennings, master mariner, was tried on a charge of having feloniously manned, equipped, &c., the brig *Augusta* for the purpose of dealing in slaves. The facts of the case were similar to those elicited in the trial of Zulueta, in 1843, who was acquitted. The prisoner was tried at Sierra Leone, and acquitted. He has surrendered several times to take his trial, but the case has always been postponed, in order, as alleged, to secure the attendance of Captain Hill, of her Majesty's ship *Saracen*, who captured the *Augusta*. It appears by the evidence, that the *Augusta*, under the command of the prisoner, sailed from Liverpool, in November, 1840, with a cargo of tobacco, fire-arms, looking-glasses, gunpowder, &c. In the year 1839, Captain Hill, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast, captured a vessel under the Russian flag, called the *Golupchick*, and sent her to England. This vessel was sold to the prisoner, Thomas Jennings, in September, 1840, for £650, and, subsequently, chartered by a house at Cadiz. In February, 1841, Captain Hill again captured the *Golupchick* in the Gallinas Roads. She was then sailing under the name of the *Augusta*, and was commanded by the prisoner. Believing that none but slave traders frequented that coast, and finding that she was consigned to two persons whom he believed to be slave dealers, he seized her and sent her papers to Sierra Leone. A great body of evidence was submitted, and it appeared that no slave implements had been found in the

vessel when seized. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was immediately discharged."

It seems, then, that according to British law, a man may enter the service of a known slave trader, buy a ship for him, fill her with goods, such as are needed in the slave trade, sail her to his employer's slave factory, consigned to his slave trading agents there, and under obligation, after delivering his cargo, to perform any service which said agents may require of him, even that of carrying a cargo of slaves to Cuba; and, after all, if their are no "slave implements" on board when he is seized, he is "not guilty."

So much for the laws which restrain British subjects from participating in the slave trade!

Do they extend the same mercy to others? If "*slave implements*" on board are necessary to convict a *person* of being engaged in the slave trade, by what law do they condemn a *vessel* without any such implements on board? For example, the "*John Seys*." Who can answer?

We wish just to place in contrast with the preceding, the following sentence passed on Captain Flowrey, by a United States Court, for participating in the slave trade, and let every person draw his own inferences:

"U. S. CIRCUIT COURT,
"Boston, August 1, 1844.

"Sentence of Captain Peter Flowrey, of the slaver *Spitfire*.—The opinion of the court on the motion for a new trial in the case of Capt. Flowrey, was announced this morn-

ing, Judges Story and Sprague being present. In it were recapitulated the main facts proved on the trial, and the reasons for admitting the evidence by which they were proved, after objections raised by the counsel for the prisoner. It was held, that the district attorney was right in putting in evidence to prove the previous character of the *Spitfire*, and that the sale to Flowrey was fictitious; and that he was justified in arguing, from the circumstances, that he knew her previous character; also, that he was justified in arguing that Don Scorsur, the apparent charterer of the schooner, was engaged in the slave trade.

"In passing sentence, Judge Sprague addressed the prisoner upon the subject of his offence, and reminded him that he had been convicted of having aided in fitting out a vessel to be engaged in the slave trade. His honor remarked, that he did not see how any intelligent jury, upon the evidence submitted to them, could have arrived at any other conclusion than that of his guilt. The slave trade, he said, presented to every well regulated mind, an aggregate of horrors. The offence was not committed under any sudden temptation, like many ordinary offences, which follow the temptation without time for reflection. The criminal voyage was contemplated at Havana, and steadily pursued, through various stages, from Havana to Key West; thence to New Orleans, thence back to Havana, and from there to the river Pongo, on the coast of Africa; and if the prisoner had proceeded but one step further, and taken slaves on board, his life would have been forfeited to the laws of his country.

"The origin of his offence was a cold, deliberate calculation of pecuniary gain. He could scarcely see a palliating circumstance in the whole transaction. It was above the medium of guilt contemplated in the statute, the maximum of punishment being seven years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000, and the minimum three years and \$1,000. But the jury had recommended the prisoner to mercy, and that recommenda-

tion was entitled to respect, and therefore a medium punishment only would be awarded. His honor then announced the sentence to be five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000.

"Mr. Rogers suggested that on account of the unhealthy nature of the Boston jail, the

sentence might be executed in some other jail, and he named the one at Salem. The district attorney acceded to the suggestion; the prisoner was accordingly ordered to be committed to the Salem jail, and he was declared to be in the custody of the United States marshal."

Items of Intelligence.

A VESSEL will sail from Norfolk or Baltimore on the 1st of November next, with emigrants for Liberia, under the patronage of this Society. Persons intending to take passage in her will please make all their arrangements so as to be ready in time.

If any masters have servants whom they intend to send to Liberia this fall, they are requested to communicate the facts to us as soon as possible.

CONTEMPLATED EXPEDITION FROM N. ORLEANS.—We shall send a vessel from New Orleans to Liberia in November or December, provided a sufficient number of emigrants, say 200, can be gotten ready in Kentucky at that time. We have instructed Governor Roberts to have a tract of country, on the north side of the St. Paul's river, laid off for the location of a new settlement, to be called KENTUCKY, and to be commenced by emigrants from that State. They will enjoy all the advantages of the Liberia Government, and have the same privileges that they would have in any settlement in the commonwealth. They will be provided with houses, to reside in for six months after their arrival, in some of the adjacent villages, until they can erect houses for themselves on their own land. Those who cannot pay their own expenses will be provided for by funds raised in Kentucky. It is important that the vessel should not sail later than the 10th of December.

It will be seen from the list of our receipts, that our agent, the Rev. Alex. M.

Cowan, is succeeding in Kentucky beyond our most sanguine expectations. In addition to the amount acknowledged as received from him, he has a large number of subscriptions payable at a future time; and he speaks of the interest in the subject as continually on the increase, and he thinks the State will very soon embark in the enterprise with an unusual liberality, and very soon send emigrants enough to form a strong and interesting settlement.

EMIGRANTS from Illinois, Tennessee, and Mississippi, our friends in those States will remark, can go out in the vessel from *New Orleans*. We hope, therefore, that they will at once give us information of such as will then be ready, or ought to go at that time.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—Probate was granted on the will of the late Daniel Waldo at the Probate Court in this town yesterday. The following is an accurate list of the munificent public donations, bequeathed by this will:

To the Calvinist Society in Worcester, dwelling house and vestry, valued at . . .	\$7,000
To the Massachusetts General Hospital . . .	40,000
To the Massachusetts Medical Society in Worcester County, for the purpose of erecting a Hospital in Worcester . . .	6,000
To the American Board of Foreign Missions . . .	40,000
To the American Board of Domestic Missions . . .	10,000
To the American Tract Society . . .	6,000
To the American Bible Society . . .	10,000

To the American Education Society	6,000
To the American Colonization Society	10,000
To the Leicester Academy	6,000
To the Worcester County Horticultural Society	3,000
To the Prison Discipline Society	6,000
To the Seaman's Friend Society in New York	6,000
To the Seaman's Friend Society in Boston	6,000
To the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	6,000
To the Bangor Theological Seminary, Maine	6,000
To the Windsor Theological Seminary in Connecticut	6,000
	<hr/>
	\$180,000

In addition to the above, he gave during his life time, to the Calvinist Society, a meeting-house, and the lot on which it stood, valued at about \$14,000, and sundry large donations to various public literary and charitable institutions.—*Worcester Spy*, 6th.

Mr. W.'s sister, Rebecca Waldo, who died in 1840, made the following public bequests, which have been paid:

To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	\$4,000
To the American Home Missionary Society	4,000
To the American Tract Society	2,000
To the Theological Institute of Connecticut	5,000
To the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts	2,000
To the Massachusetts Missionary Society	1,000
To the American Seaman's Friend Society at Boston	2,000
<i>To be paid after the decease of her sisters:</i>	
To the Theological Institute of Connecticut	6,000
To the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts	5,000
To the American Home Missionary Society	5,000
To the American Seaman's Friend Society, Boston	5,000
To the American Tract Society	3,000
To the American Bible Society	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$49,000

The residue of her property she gave to her brother Daniel, if he should be living

at the time of the decease of both of her sisters; but if he should not then be living, the residue was given to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Her brother having deceased, leaving her sisters alive, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions become her residuary legatees to the amount of about \$12,000.—*Worcester Ægis*.

SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED SLAVES TO BE SENT TO LIBERIA.—The late *Stephen Henderson*, of Louisiana, left by his will some six or seven hundred slaves to be sent to Liberia in the following manner. Five years after his death, they were to draw lots, and ten on whom the lots should fall, were to be sent to Liberia then; five years after this, ten more were to be sent, also by lot, and in twenty-five years the whole of the residue were to be sent. Suit was brought by the heirs against the executors, to break the will. This suit having been lost in the lower court, it was last June tried in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and was decided in favor of the will, which establishes its provisions and requires the slaves to be sent to Liberia.

Mr. Henderson died about six years ago, so that the "first ten" may be expected to sail for Liberia in the first vessel from New Orleans.

TWO MEN FOR LIBERIA.—Read their statement below. If we mistake not they have taken a correct view of the subject. We commend it to others of their race, well fitted to be useful in Liberia, but wasting their days in this country.

THE COLONIZATION ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Hall, in his address on Sunday last, stated some very interesting facts in reference to the influence of colonization upon missionary efforts in Africa. It is remarkable, that every attempt to establish missionary stations in Africa for the period of near four hundred years previous to the planting of the colony of Sierra Leone, resulted in failure and disappointment. During the last half century much progress has been made in opening a communication with the natives, and in obtaining their consent to

the residence of missionaries among them.

Liberia is pointed to as exercising an influence which is without parallel. Scarcely 23 years have elapsed since the colony was planted. And now this miniature republic, its institutions bearing the impress of our own, is highly prosperous, and rapidly increasing in commerce, wealth, and all else that promises greatness or usefulness. Through the instrumentality of its government and people, the slave trade has been banished from 300 miles of coast—a most salutary influence exercised over many of the natives, the result of which is manifested by an abandonment of their heathenish practices, and their desire to be instructed in the arts of civilized life. Nearly 100 missionaries are now successfully laboring among the benighted Africans, which were sent forth from this single colony, and are sustained in their work by its influence and encouragement.

With this evidence that, under Providence, the agency of the work of Christianizing and civilizing the heathen millions of Africa, must be accomplished by the agency of her own children, who can help looking with absorbing interest upon the scheme of colonization, and lending it efficient aid and support?

Some idea may be formed of the awakened feeling on the subject in Dayton, by a statement of the fact that more than \$600 have been contributed by many citizens to the funds of the Colonization Society during the past twelve months.

As connected with the subject of this article, we append the letter of Messrs. Abney and Ware, the colored men who desire to emigrate to Liberia, and which was read at the meeting on Sunday last. No one can read it without being forcibly impressed with the intelligence and independence of which it shows the writers to be possessed. The letter we are assured is entirely their own production, and is published precisely as written, with the exception of the punctuation, and a very few errors in spelling. It required no more preparation for the compositor than is usual with most manuscripts furnished for publication. It is well enough to add here, that Mr. Ware was recently married, and his wife shares his feelings in regard to emigration. All three are professors of religion.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF DAYTON.

Gentlemen and Ladies:—In asking aid of you to enable us to visit Africa, the home of our fathers, we deem it proper to state to you the motives by which we are actuated, or the considerations which have operated most weightily on our minds, in bring-

ing us to the resolution to leave America, the land of our birth—a land of light, civilization and Christianity—the land that contains, dead or alive, all our relations, friends and acquaintances—the land which contains every object which former acquaintance and familiarity hath rendered dear to us. To state, we say, our reasons for wishing to leave such a home, such a country—so blessed, so prosperous, and receive in exchange a home in Africa, a land that can boast neither of Christianity nor any of the advantages of civilization. For although we esteem the advantages of civilized and Christian society as much as any persons ought, yet there are circumstances connected with our condition in this country which justify us in renouncing or forgoing the small share of these advantages which we should be permitted to enjoy by remaining here, and taking up our abode where these blessings, if they exist at all, are but in embryo.

For it is a fact known to all, both white and colored who know any thing about it, that notwithstanding free, civil and religious institutions exist here in this country in as great perfection, or perhaps greater than in any other part of the globe, and these benefits are more generally shared by all classes of the white population than they are any where else, yet the colored race, in the midst of all the superior advantages enjoyed by the whites, are excluded from all participation in any of them; so that their existence in this blessed state of society, under the circumstances in which they are placed, instead of adding to their happiness, improvement and prosperity, detracts from their happiness and retards their improvement and prosperity.

1st. It detracts from their happiness by holding up to their view constantly those advantages without permitting them to participate in the benefits of any of them, thus constantly exciting a desire in them to share in these advantages, while they are as constantly denied the privilege.

And secondly; This retards their improvement by discouraging them from making any effort to improve themselves.

This, then, is a strong motive with us, as individuals, belonging to this proscribed race, for wishing to leave this, to us, land of proscription and oppression, and being willing to take up our abode in any part of the habitable earth, where we shall be free from those restrictions and embarrassments, and where, though society may never yet have assumed any definite form of organization, we shall have the privilege of participating in its formation or organization, and of enjoying the benefits resulting therefrom. In short, gentlemen and ladies, “our being’s end and aim” is liberty, and the enjoyment

of it, and our home that country where we can have the greatest portion of it.

We are aware, that to all the arguments which may be brought forward in favor of emigrating to Africa, to all the advantages that can be pointed out as necessarily resulting, or likely to result from the scheme of colonization, our people, and many of our misguided friends among the whites, return the following answer, viz:—that no matter what advantages may result from going to Africa, we are in justice and right entitled to the enjoyment of them here; and that nothing but injustice and wrong can at all render it necessary or expedient that we should go to Africa, or any where else, in order to become free men and enjoy the rights of freemen.

Now, in regard to the assertion that we have a right by the law of God, both natural and revealed, to civil citizenship in this or any other country, in which by birth or in any other way our lots may be cast, we most fully admit; and we believe that it is now pretty generally admitted by all the friends of colonization; nor is it pretended to be urged upon colored people by colonizationists generally, of the present day, that they should go to Africa, or leave this country, because they have not the right to remain here, and enjoy all the rights of citizenship, but because they do not and cannot enjoy them here. So that on this point there is no difference between the colored people and the colonizationists. Nor do we, as individuals, propose to go because we do not think that we have the right to stay here, but because we believe that by going we can better our condition; because we think by going, we shall transform ourselves from slaves, or something not much better, into free and independent men—and this of itself is, with us, and we think should be with every colored man or woman, sufficient reason for going.

There is one more objection, which is urged by colored people and many of their friends, to going to Africa, viz:—that in consequence of the change of climate and unhealthiness of the country, great mortality must ensue among those who go there. Now with us this objection has no weight, even if it were true; for we believe that no people whose condition has been reduced so low as ours, was ever raised again to a proper level in society without confronting danger and death in some shape—some by facing the cannon's mouth, the musket, the bayonet, or the sword. Nor are we willing to be thought more cowardly or less willing to endure hardship for the sake of liberty, or our people's liberty, than other men.

But besides all the motives which arise from the self-interest of emigration, there are other considerations which we think ought to form strong inducements to colored

men to emigrate to Liberia—such as forming a civilized government in Africa, and through it dispensing the blessings of civilization and Christianity to the natives, aiding in suppressing the slave trade, &c.

We have thus stated a few of the many reasons we have for going to Africa. If now, gentlemen and ladies, you think that our motives are high enough, if you think that we will be of sufficient benefit to the colony to justify you in contributing any thing towards aiding us in going to Africa, we shall most sincerely thank you for so doing.

WILLIAM ABNEY,
THOMAS WARE.

July 10, 1845.

[From Liberian papers.]

THE U. S. ship Jamestown, Commander Cunningham, sailed for the windward April 27th; the Yorktown, Commander Bell, same destination, on the 27th of May.

WE have lately paid a visit to the settlements of Edina, and Bassa Cove. These places have evidently made some improvement since we were last there. A spirit of activity and bustle indicates business, and an air of comfort seems to say that the business of some at least is profitable.

Our business there was to attend the first Union meeting appointed by our association. We saw no immediate remarkable good achieved by the meeting, but we believe good will result in the restoration of some who have been for a time estranged from the church.

ANOTHER missionary station, in South Africa, has been broken up by savage warfare. The mission at Phillipolis has been abandoned. The war between the Boers and the Griquas was of the most atrocious character, each party murdering the prisoners taken from the other. The Graham's Town Journal of April 24th, says: "The whole country is in arms; the farmers declaring they will follow the soldiers over, the moment they cross the Orange river; and there is not the least doubt but 2,000 Boers are ready to go over."

Our readers will recollect that the mission commenced, a few years since, by the American Board, in South Eastern Africa, was broken up by similar scenes of violence.

THE British cruisers captured *twenty-eight* slavers—Spanish, Portuguese and Brazilian—during the five months ending 31st May last.

THE U. S. Brig Truxtun had captured an American slaver, the name of which is not mentioned. She was fitted out at New Orleans, and was found in the Rio Nunez, a notorious haunt for slavers.

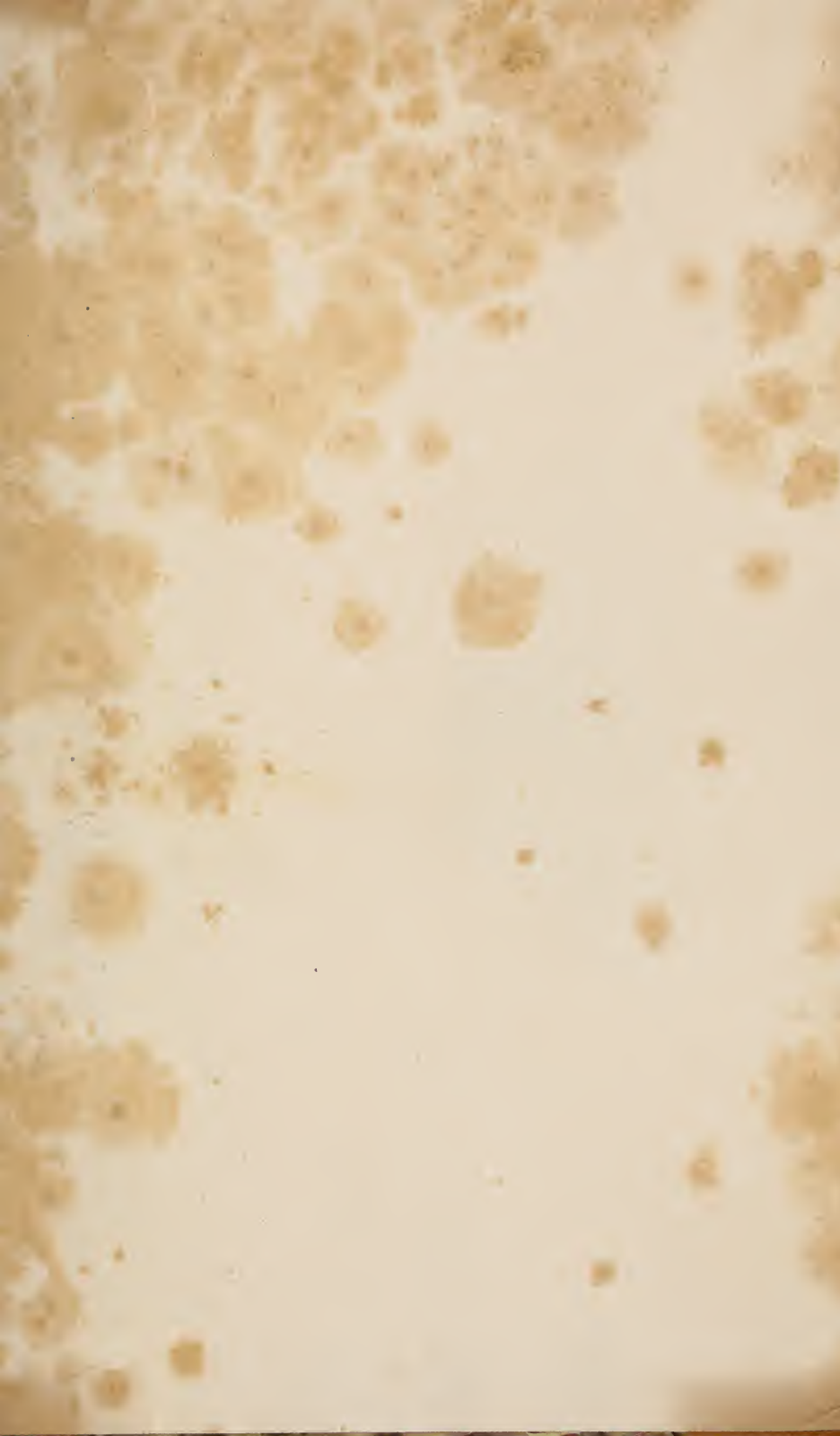
Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 26th July, to the 18th August, 1845.

MASSACHUSETTS.		
Massachusetts Colonization Society,—through Deacon E. Kimball, Treasurer.....	500 00	
Falmouth—4th July collection, per Rev. H. B. Hooker.....	15 00	
Wareham—Collection in Congregational Church.....	5 00	
	<u>520 00</u>	
CONNECTICUT.		
Fairfield—Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, to constitute Dea. Charles Bennet a life member of the A. C. S., \$30, 4th July collection in the First Cong. Church, by their pastor, \$17 33.....	47 33	
NEW YORK.		
New York City—Messrs. Hale & Hallock.....	25 00	
NEW JERSEY.		
Woodbridge—4th July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Wm ^r . B. Barton, pastor,	15 00	
Fairfield—Rev. Ethan Osborn..	10 00	
Cedarville—Collection in Presbyterian Church.....	3 00	
	<u>28 00</u>	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Washington—4th July collection in Christ Church, per Rev. Mr. Bean, rector, \$10 44; 4th July collection in the Wesley Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, \$6.	16 44	
VIRGINIA.		
Norfolk—4th July collection in M. E. Church, by Rev. Edward Wadsworth, pastor.....	21 47	
Occoquan—Joseph Janney, his annual subscription.....	10 00	
Fredericksburg—Collection in the Episcopal Church, per Rev. E. C. McGuire, D. D., \$20 50, Female Colonization Society, of which \$30 is to constitute the Rev. George W. McPhail a life member of the A. C. S., per Miss C. E. Lomax, Treas.	108 35	
Winchester—4th July collection in the Rev. Mr. Atkinson's Church, \$11 35, 4th July collection in the Rev. Mr. Boyd's Church, \$2 03, 4th July collection in the Rev. Mr. Smith's Church, \$8 97.....	22 35	
Shepherdstown—4th July collection in Trinity Church, viz: B. T. Towner, E. J. Lee, John H. McEndree, Maj. J. F. Hamtramck, W. L. Webb, Alexan-		
der R. Boterer, and Rev. C. W. Andrews, each \$5, Thos Hammond, M. D., \$2, Mary A. Popham, \$1, Miss Virginia T. Van Swearingen, \$1, from sundry persons, \$4 94, Michael Hensell of the German Reformed Church, \$3.....	46 94	
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SOUTH CAROLINA.		
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Henderson—4th July collection in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, rector.....	15 00	
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			18 00
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